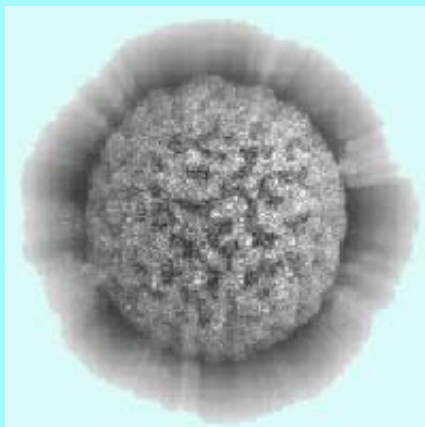


ECS meeting, Salt Lake City, 2002

*Combinatorial Synthesis of
Oxygen Reduction
Electrocatalysts by
Spray Pyrolysis*

*Paul Napolitano, David Dericotte,
Rimple Bhatia, Paolina Atanassova,
Mark Hampden-Smith, Toivo Kodas*



Contents

- SMP powder manufacturing platform
- Combinatorial discovery approach
 - » Combinatorial system design
 - » Choice, synthesis, characterization and testing of electrocatalysts
 - » MEA structure development
- Benchmark synthesis of binary and ternary alloy ORR catalysts

Challenges for Combinatorial Discovery

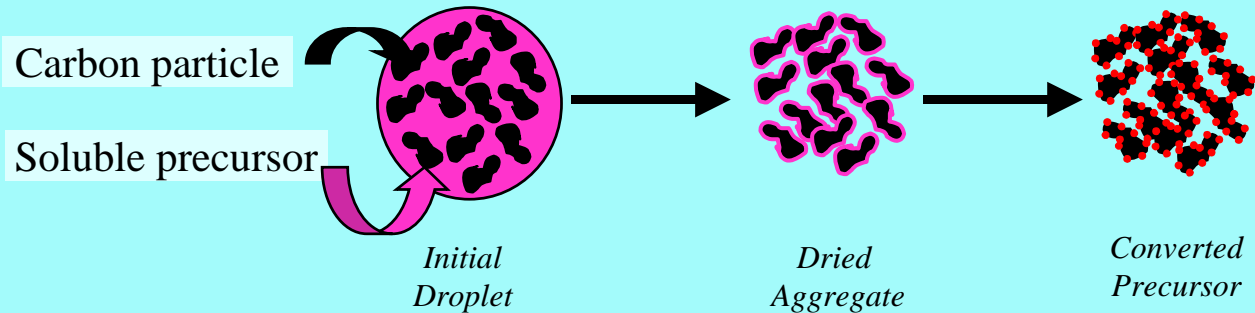
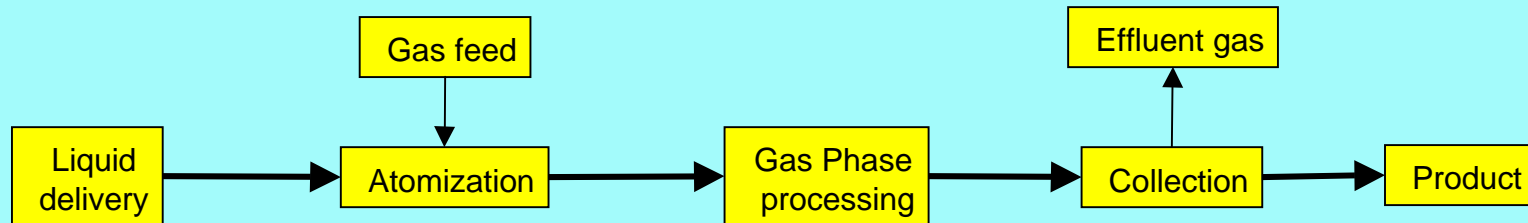
- *The goal of combinatorial discovery is to screen as many materials or properties as possible in a short time = many small size samples*
- *Discover the materials on the system that will be used for high volume manufacturing to produce the same material highly reproducibly*
- *Does the microstructure and composition really represent what can be reproduced at a commercial scale?*
- *Use a powder production system that is sufficiently flexible to reproduce discovered compositions*

Technology Platform: SMP's Spray Based Manufacturing



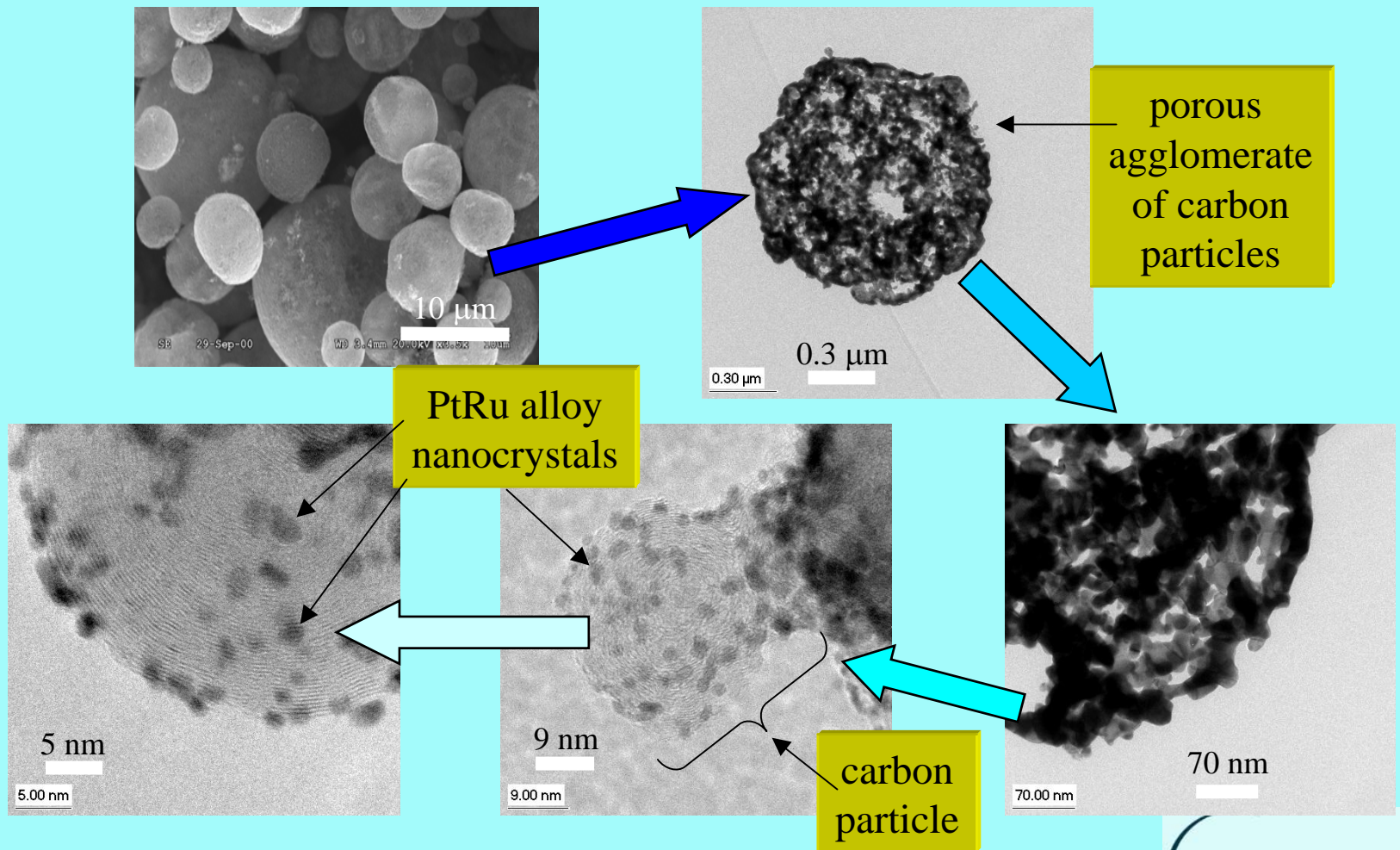
- Low cost manufacturing
 - » Single step processing
 - » Highly controllable and reproducible
 - » “Green” process with minimal waste streams
- Agile platform
 - » Not material specific
 - » Inorganics, organics, metals, metal oxides
 - » Complex compositions
- Ability to engineer critical properties
 - » Particle morphologies and size distributions
 - » Bulk and surface chemistries and structures
 - » Dispersion, crystallinity and size distribution of catalytically active phase

Technology Platform: Process Flow Diagram



- Independent control over:
 - » aggregate morphology and size distribution
 - » the dispersion and composition of catalytically active phase

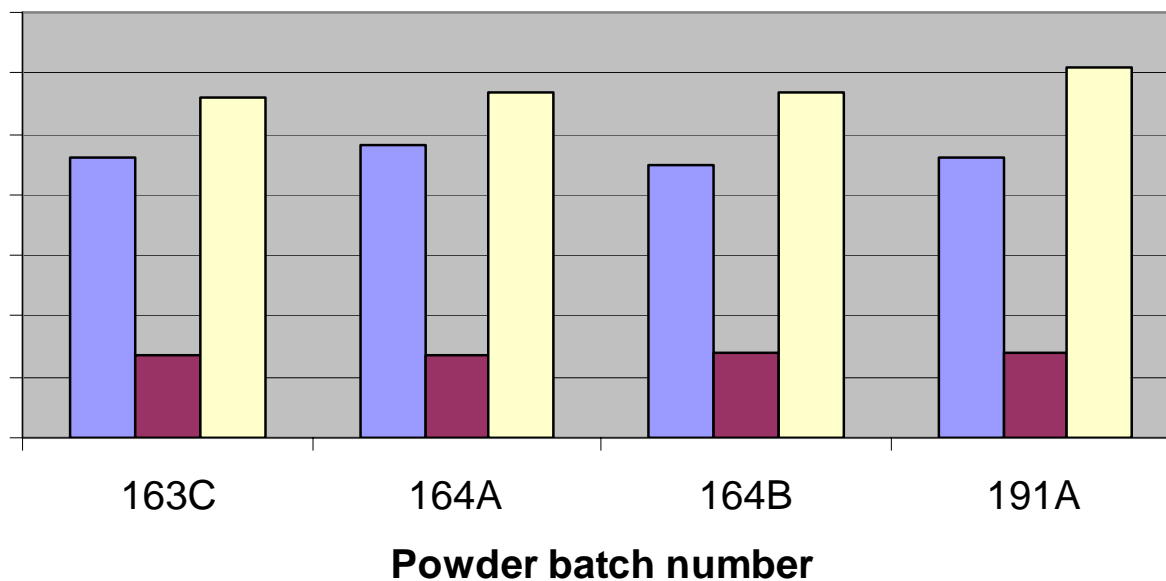
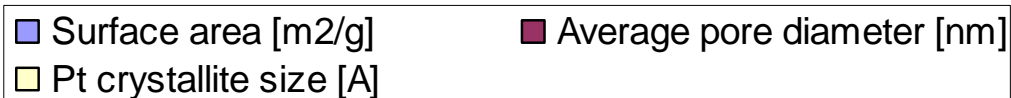
Hierarchical Structure of SMP Electrocatalyst



Relevant patents: US 6,103,393 US 6,165,247 US 6,159,267

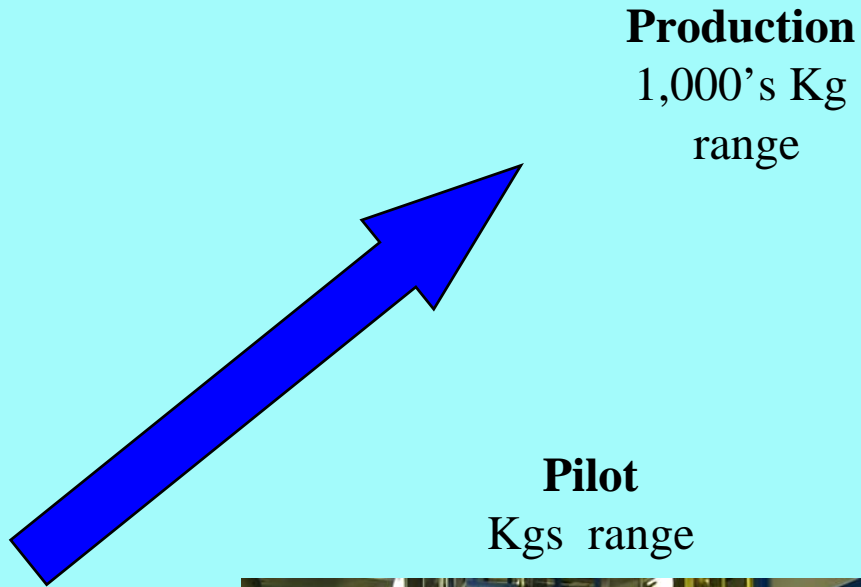
Simultaneous Structure Control

Electrocatalyst reproducibility



- Scale up reproducibility
- Batch-to-batch reproducibility
- Sub-batch reproducibility

From Combinatorial Discovery to Production



Research
100g range

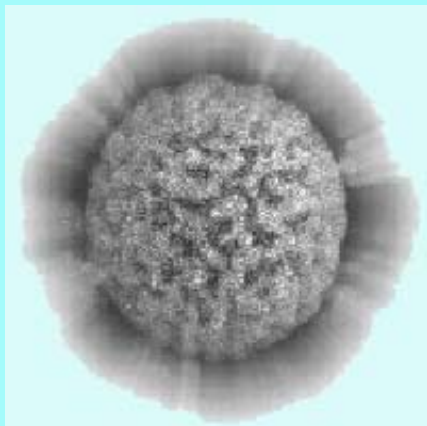


SMP DOE Program

Title of Project: Development of High-Performance, Low-Pt Cathodes Containing New Catalysts and Layer Structure

Duration: 4 years, September 2001- September 2005

DOE Program Manager: JoAnn Milliken

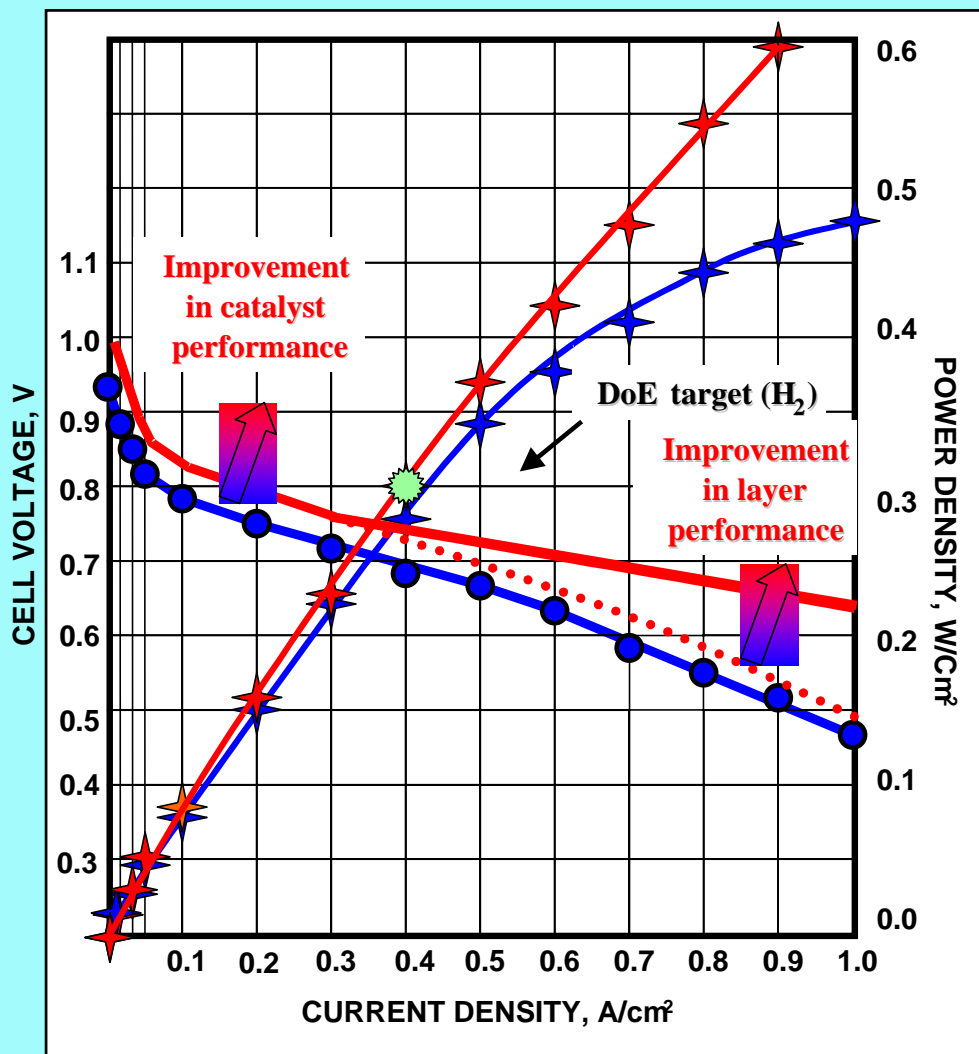


***Subcontractors: DuPont
CFDRC***

Stack testing: GM



Technical Goals and Objectives



- Current state of the art:
 - » 2002 - 2 gPt/kW at 0.8 V;
> 1000 h
0.65 mg Pt/cm² loading
 - » recent reports - 1gPt/kW
- DOE target performance:
 - » 2004 - 0.6 gPt/kW at 0.8 V;
> 4000 h
0.20 mg Pt/cm² loading
 - » 2008 - 0.2 gPt/kW at 0.8 V;
> 5000 h
0.05 mg Pt/cm² loading

Technical Concept

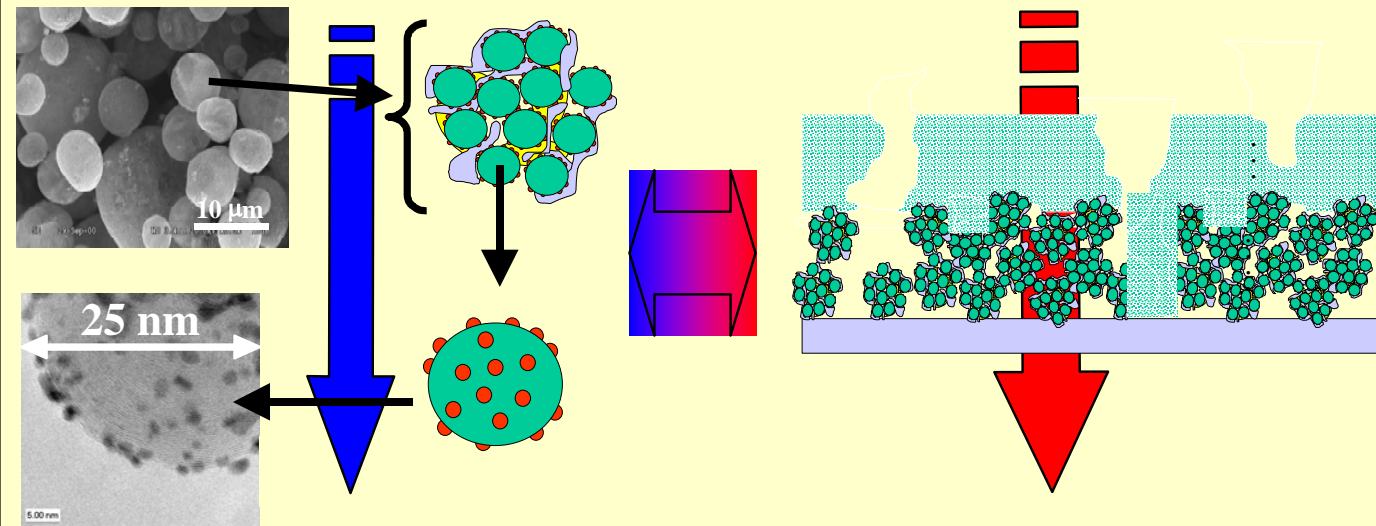
Effort 1

Discovery of new, low Pt catalyst compositions and particle microstructures

Effort 2

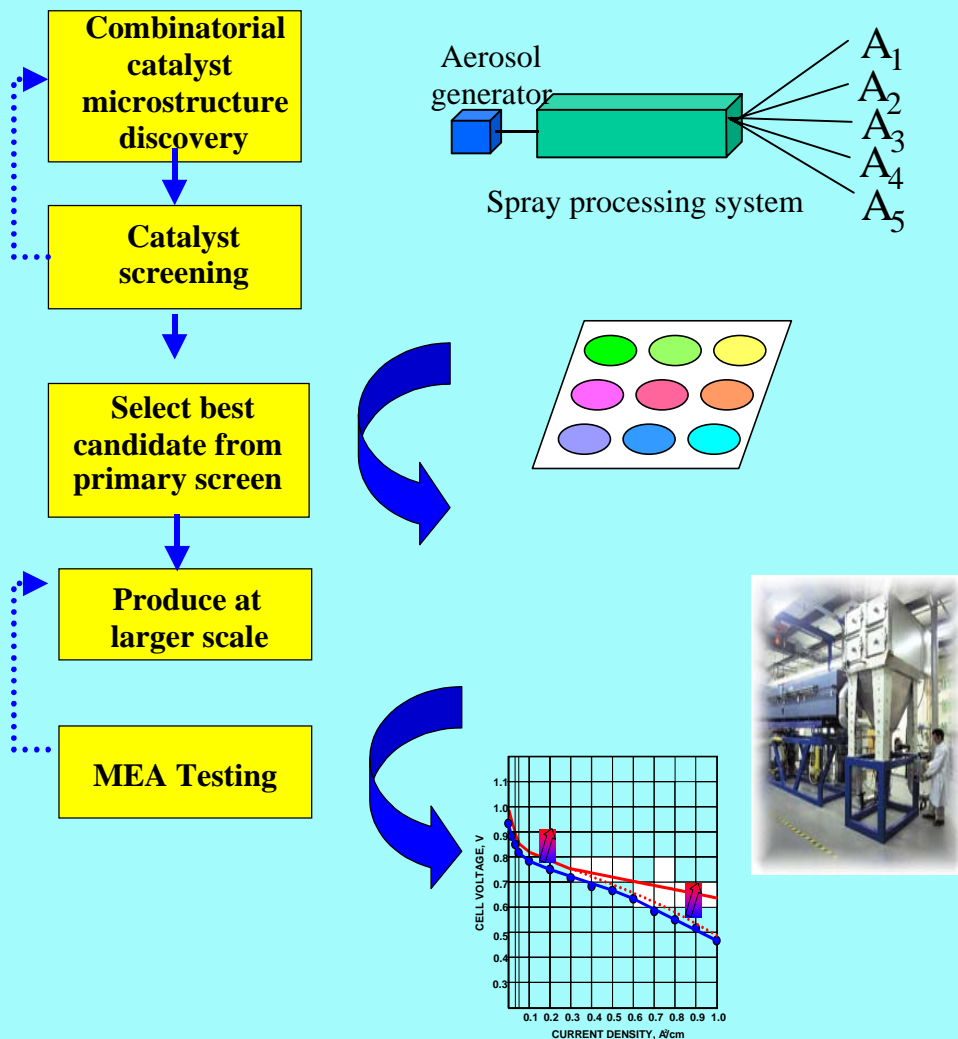
Modeling and deposition of engineered cathode layers

- Effort 1:
 - » *SMP*
 - » *DuPont*
- Effort 2:
 - » *SMP/*
 - » *CFDRC*
- Short Stack Testing:
 - » *GM*



High Performance Low-Cost MEA

Work Plan Effort 1: Combinatorial Approach



● *Combinatorial Powder Synthesis System (CPSS) - SMP*

- » Synthesis of Binary Alloys and Mixed Metal/Metal Oxides
- » Synthesis of Ternary Alloys

● *Rapid Catalyst Screening for ORR Activity - DuPont*

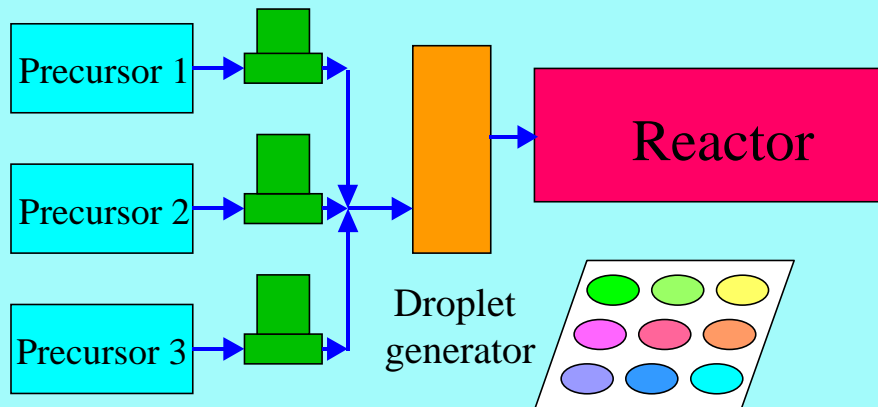
Combinatorial Approach for Electrocatalyst Discovery

- SMP combinatorial discovery platform:
 - » Fully automated powder production
 - » Compatible with scaled manufacturing
- Critical elements of the approach:
 - » Some combinatorial platforms rely on high throughput techniques for model systems followed by scale up in supported form
 - » SMP approach will rely on fewer carefully chosen compositions made in supported form
 - » Screening focused on test configurations such as half cell and MEA configurations)

Components of Combinatorial Approach

- *Selection of composition/structure targets* and benchmarking against literature/existing catalysts
- Ensure *high speed generation of samples* with variations in the composition and microstructure: an order of magnitude higher number of samples
- Ensure *rapid primary screens* to evaluate structure/performance of electrocatalyst powders:
 - » XRD for structure evaluation (crystallinity, dispersion, alloying)
 - » rapid EC performance evaluation in half cell configuration

Combinatorial Powder Synthesis System (CPSS)

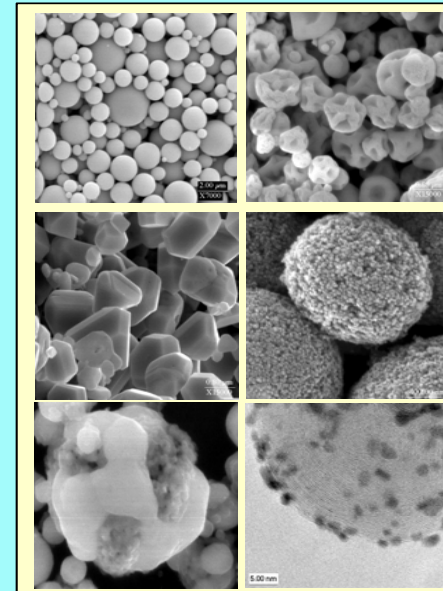
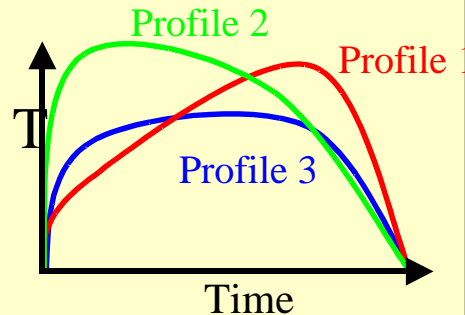
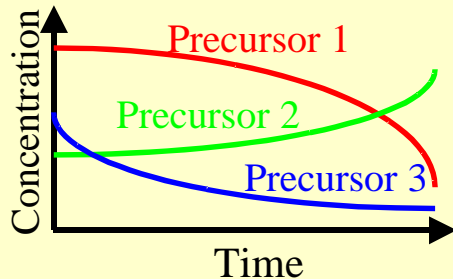


Precursor
containers

Flow
controllers

Composition

Microstructure



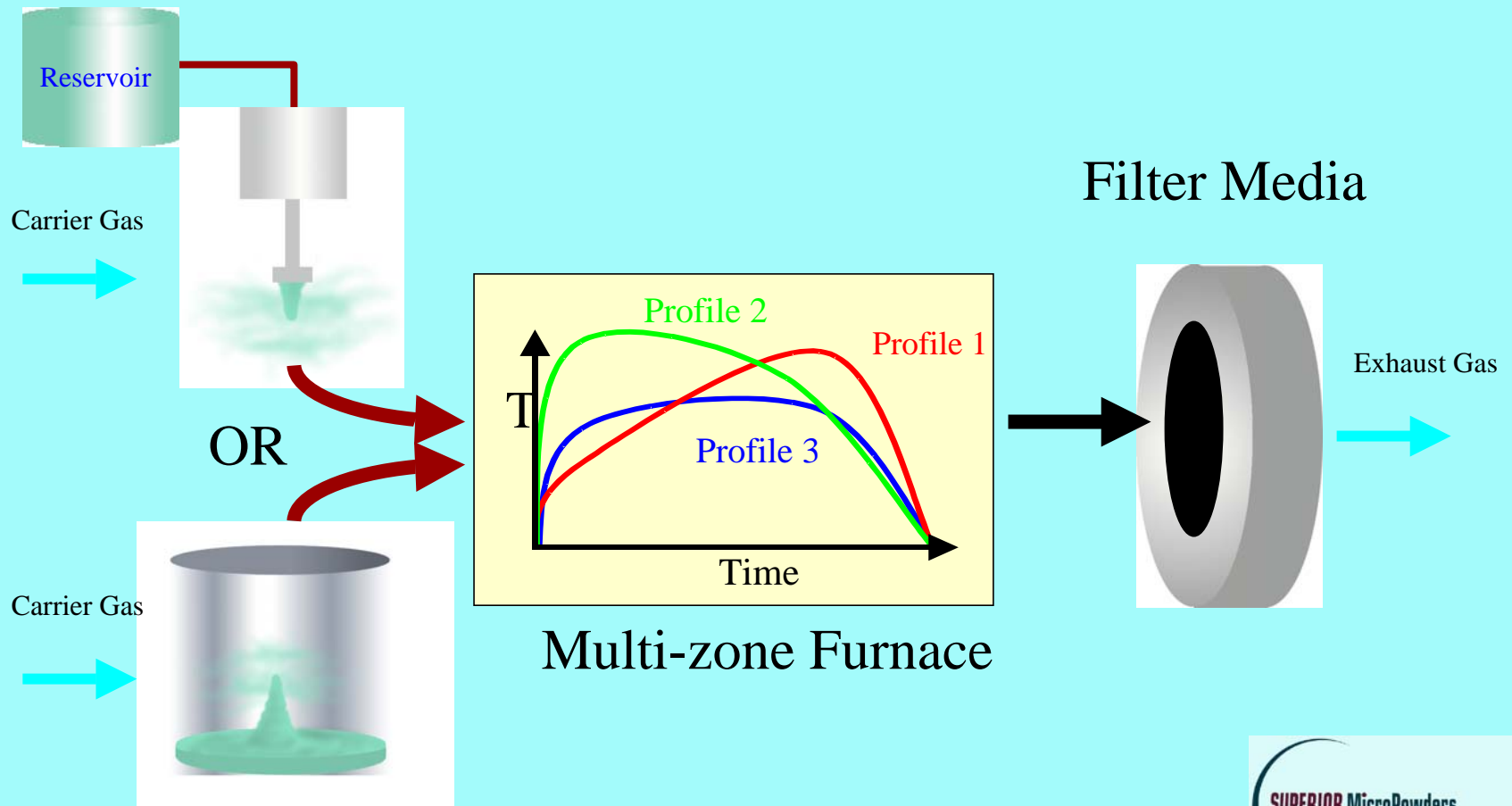
- Surface area
- Dispersion
- Composition
- Crystallinity
- Phase
- Surface composition
- Morphology
- Porosity
- Pore structure
- Particle size & distribution

SMP Powder Production Process

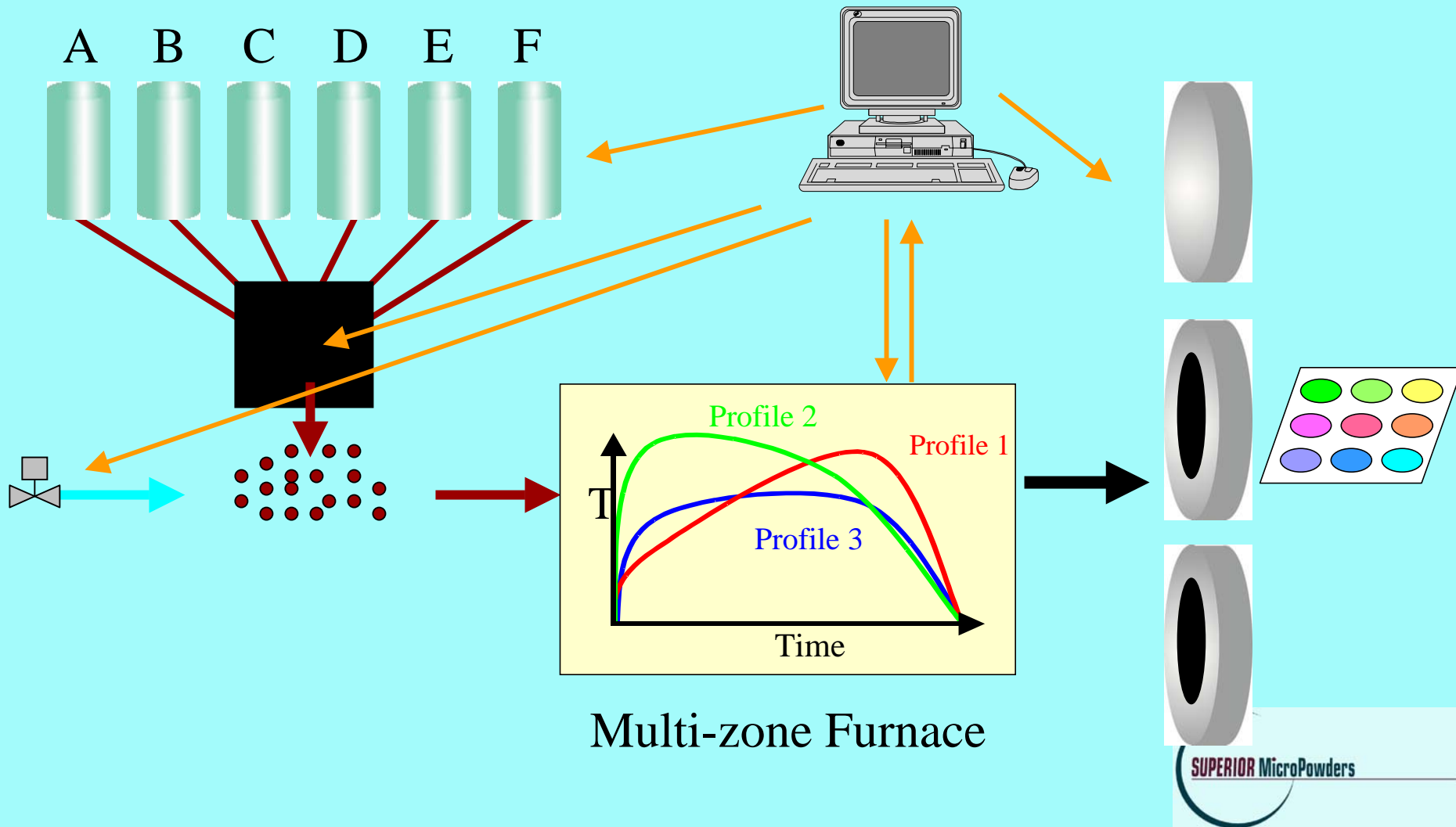
Atomization Zone

Reaction Zone

Collection Zone



Process Automation



Automation and Upgrades

<i>Process Step</i>	<i>Current Limitation</i>	<i>Modification</i>
Precursor delivery	➤ Static precursor composition	➤ Automate delivery ➤ Add “on-the-fly” preparation
Automation	➤ Operator required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ adjust furnace temp▪ adjust gas flow rate▪ replace collection media	➤ Automate system to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ adjust furnace temp▪ adjust gas flow rate▪ isolate powder sample
Data Collection	➤ Limited data collection performed by operator	➤ Use SCADA to acquire more data, control process variables, perform statistical analysis
Safety	➤ Safety systems installed to protect operator, system and powder	➤ Improve further safety controls

Selection of Composition/ Structure Targets

- *Selection criteria for electrocatalyst compositions:*
 - » Cost of components - raw materials, precursor cost
 - » Cost of manufacturing (precursors, processing steps) - fab cost
 - » Demonstrated performance advantage
 - » Possible performance advantage based on established general trends
 - » Long term stability
 - stable in acidic media/resistant to corrosion
 - sustainable performance at high potentials
 - sustainable dispersion of the active phase
- *Demonstrate synthesis of complex known compositions and benchmark performance*
- *Develop methodology to down select in the compositional space*

Selection of Composition Targets

<div><div><div>gas</div><div>liquid</div><div>radioactive</div></div><div><div>synthetic</div><div>toxic</div><div>nonmetals</div></div></div>																																			
H																			He																
Li	Be																	B	C	N	O	F	Ne												
Na	Mg																	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar												
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr																		
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe																		
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn																		
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun																										

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

Binary Metal-Metal Oxide EC

Highly oxophillic, soluble oxides, poison to PEM

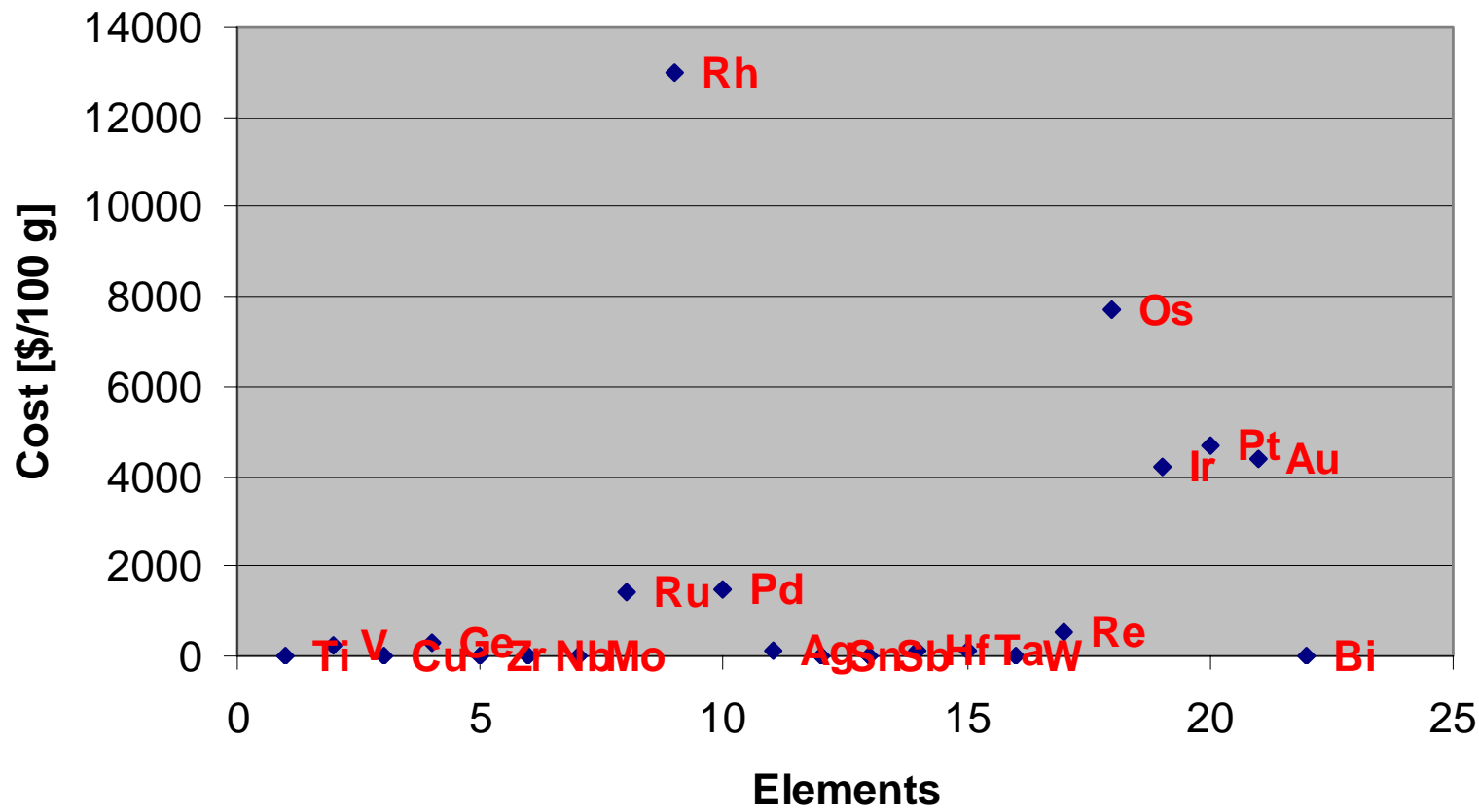
■ Oxides susceptible to corrosion

Li	Be															
Na	Mg												Al			
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn		Ge			
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo		Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag		In	Sn	Sb		
	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au				Bi		

Ce	Pr	Nd
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Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
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Further Down Selection: Cost of Raw Materials



Further Selection Refinement: Activity in ORR

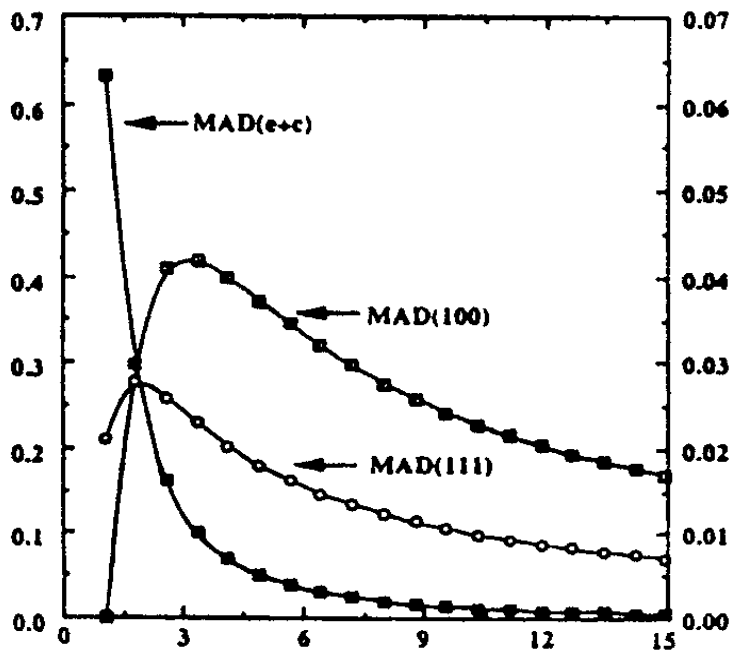
- Role of electronic and geometric parameters
 - » d-band vacancy; % d character, latent heat of sublimation, heat of adsorption, strength of adsorption bond (M-O)
 - » crystal structure; interatomic distance, crystallite size, defects
- Two main trends in dependence of electrochemical performance as function of physicochemical property:
 - » “volcano” type - current density v.s M-O bond strength, latent heat of sublimation, d-band vacancies of electrode metal, % d-character
 - » linear type - specific activity vs. nearest -neighbor distance
- Particle-size effects
 - » change in concentration of various crystallographic sites with change in particle size

Reference: K. Kinoshita, “Electrochemical Oxygen Technology”,
J. Wiley & Sons, 1992



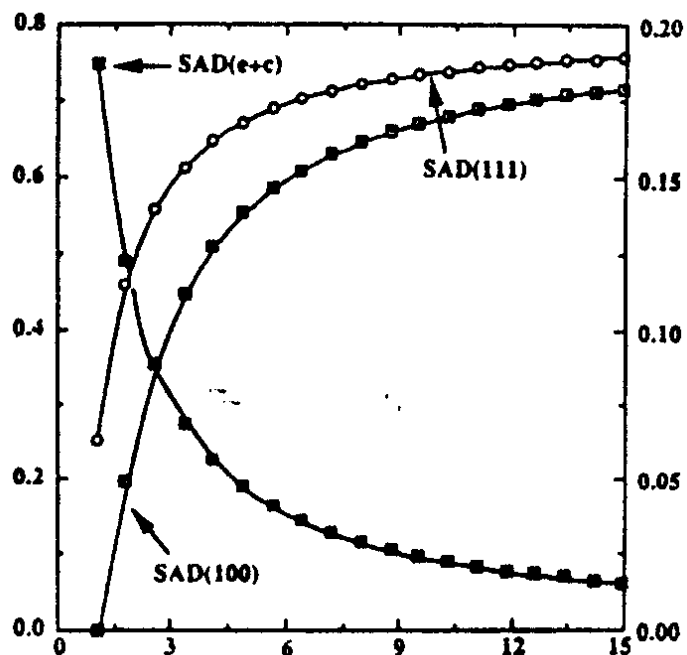
Examples of Particle Size Effects

Mass-averaged distribution
for MAD (111), MAD (e-c)



Particle size (nm)

Surface-averaged distribution
for SAD (111), SAD (e-c)



Particle size (nm)

SAD (100)

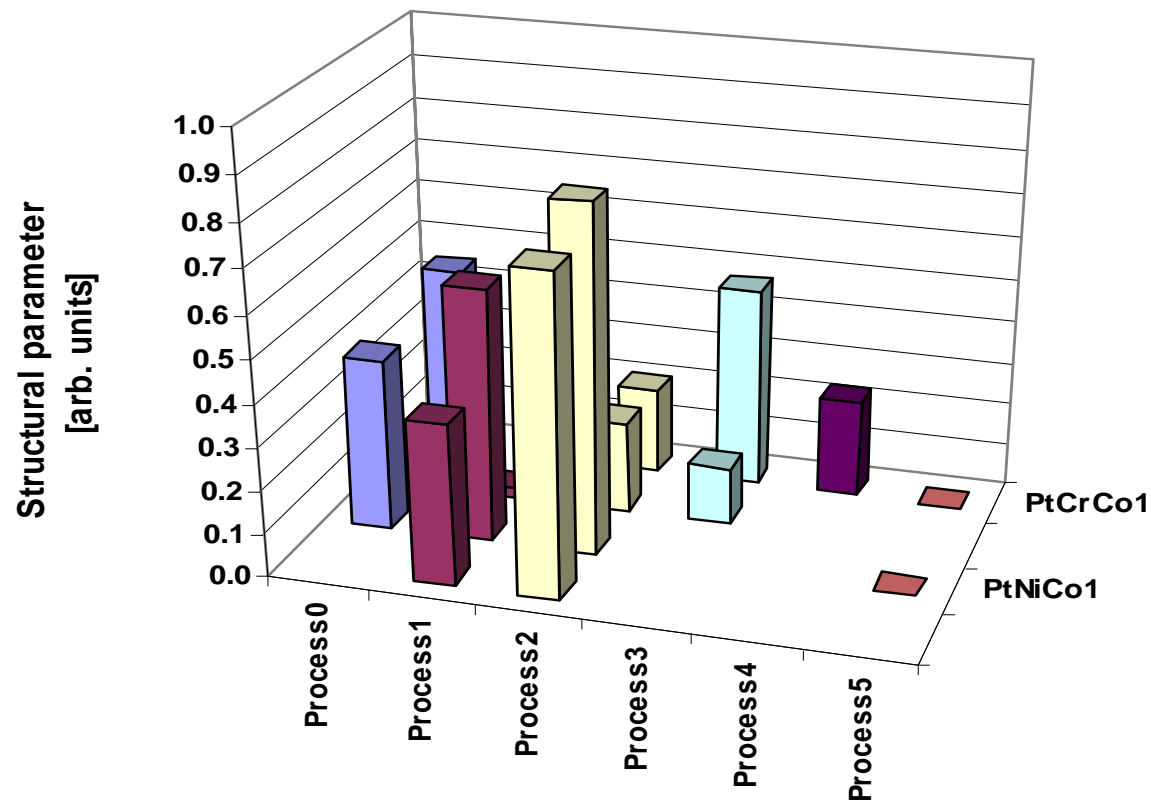
Synthesis of Pt and Pt-alloys

Electrocatalysts

- Pt precursor development to ensure compatibility with various other precursors used for alloys
- Optimization of active phase loadings and type of carbon support
 - » 5, 10, 20, 30 wt.% Pt/SB
 - » 60 wt.% Pt/C (high surface area support)
- Synthesis of selected binary and ternary alloys
 - » binary - Pt_xCo_y ; Pt_xPd_y ; Pt_xCr_y ; Pt_xRu_y ;
 - » ternary - $\text{Pt}_x\text{Ni}_y\text{Co}_z$; $\text{Pt}_x\text{Cr}_y\text{Co}_z$;
- XRD used as a primary screen for degree of alloying and dispersion of active phase

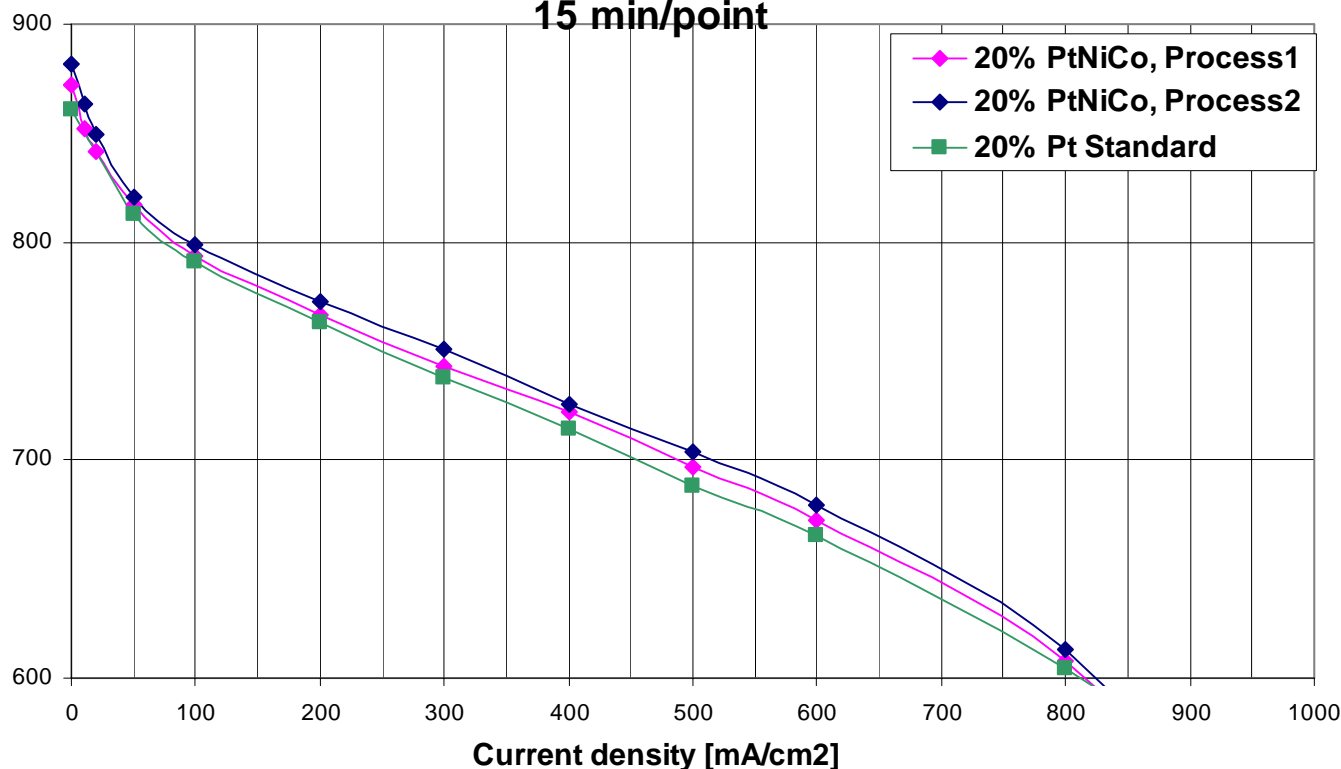
Synthesis of Ternary Pt-alloys

Electrocatalysts



Performance of Ternary Pt-alloys Electrocatalysts

20 wt.% Pt_xNi_yCo_z or Pt/Vulcan XC-72
80 C, 1.5/2.5 stoich at 1A/cm², 100% RH, Air 30 psig,
15 min/point



0.25 mgM/cm²
total loading
Nafion 112

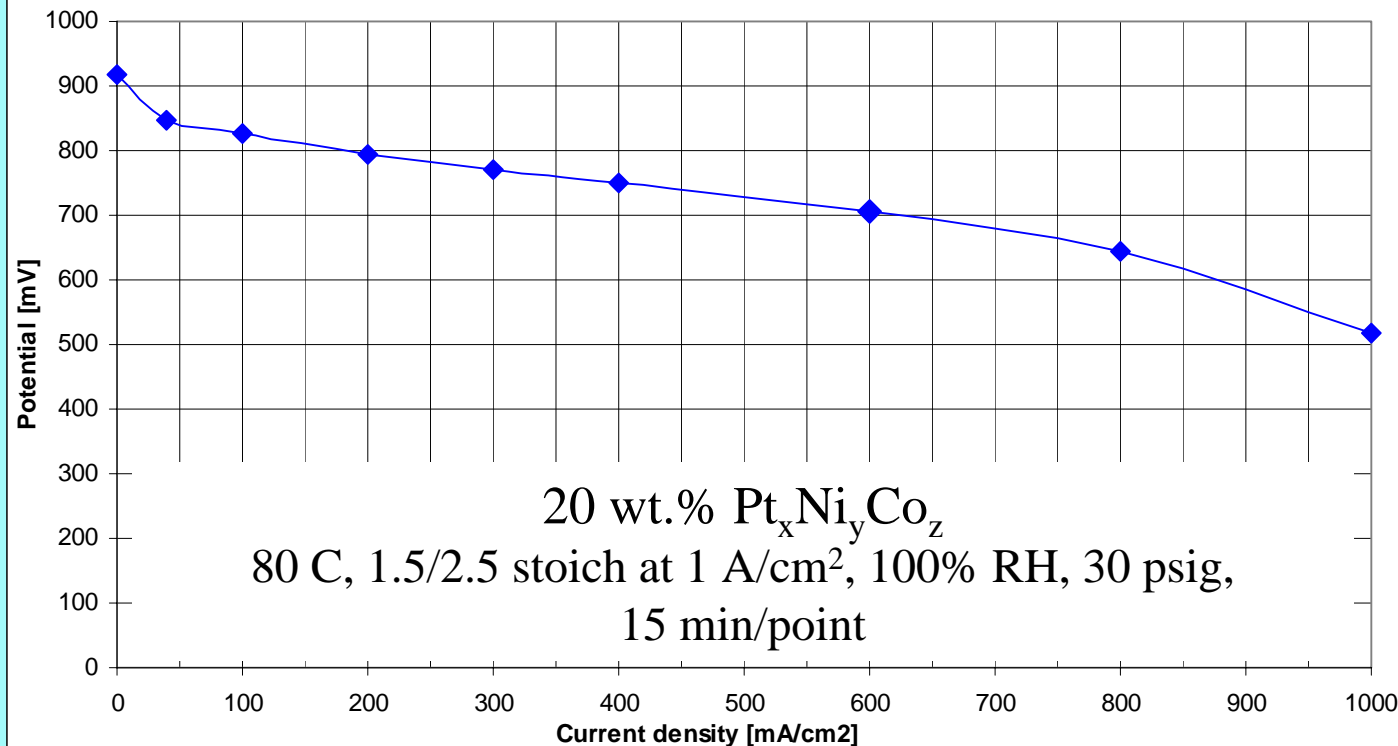
20 wt.% Pt/C
4.2 gPt/kW

20 wt.%
Pt_xNi_yCo_z/C
2.6 gPt/kW

40 % improvement
vs. Pt/C

Performance of Ternary Pt-alloys Electrocatalysts

After structure optimization



*0.25 mgM/cm²
total loading*

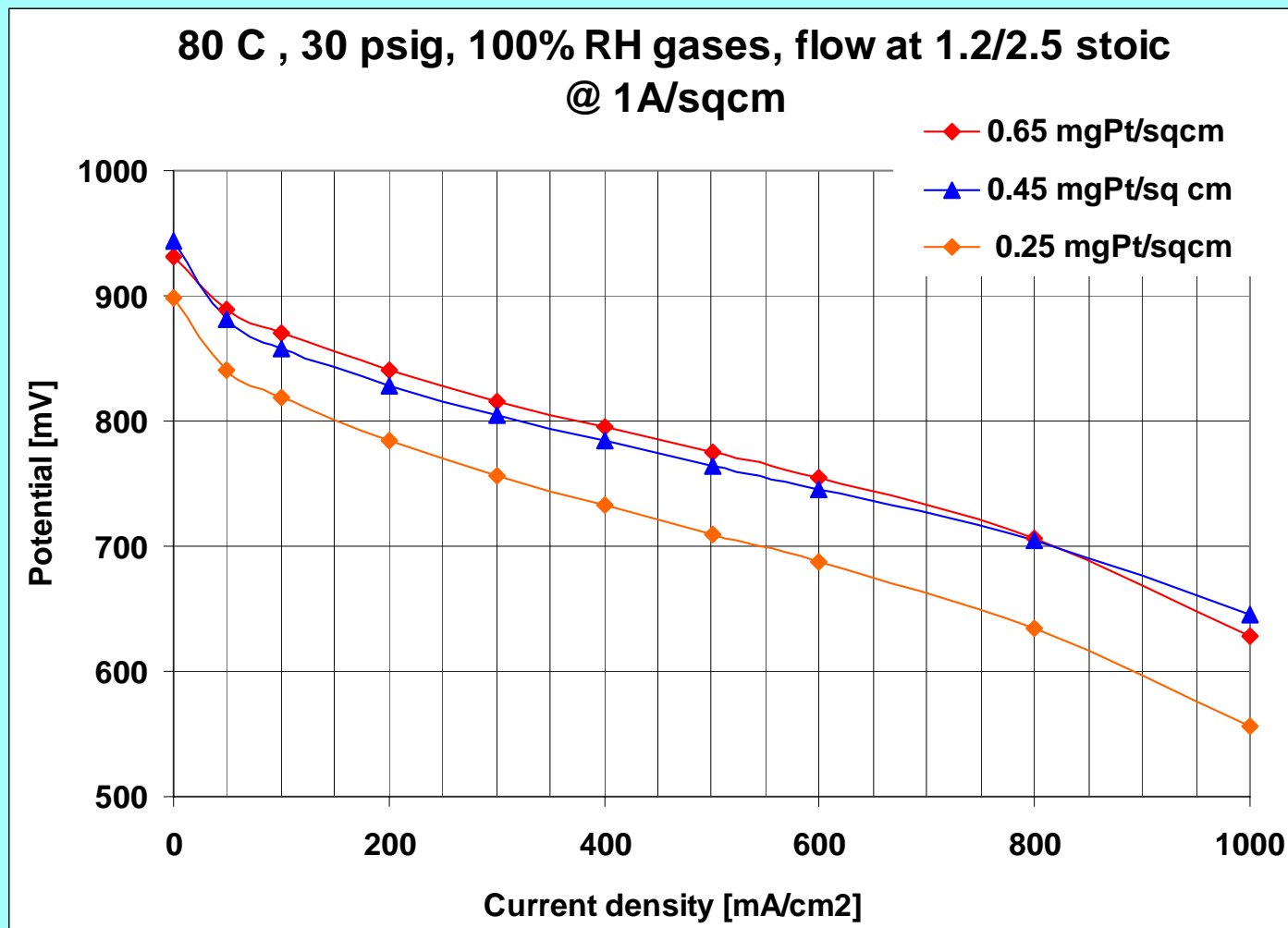
Nafion 112

*20 wt.%
 $Pt_xNi_yCo_z/C$
1.5 gPt/kW*

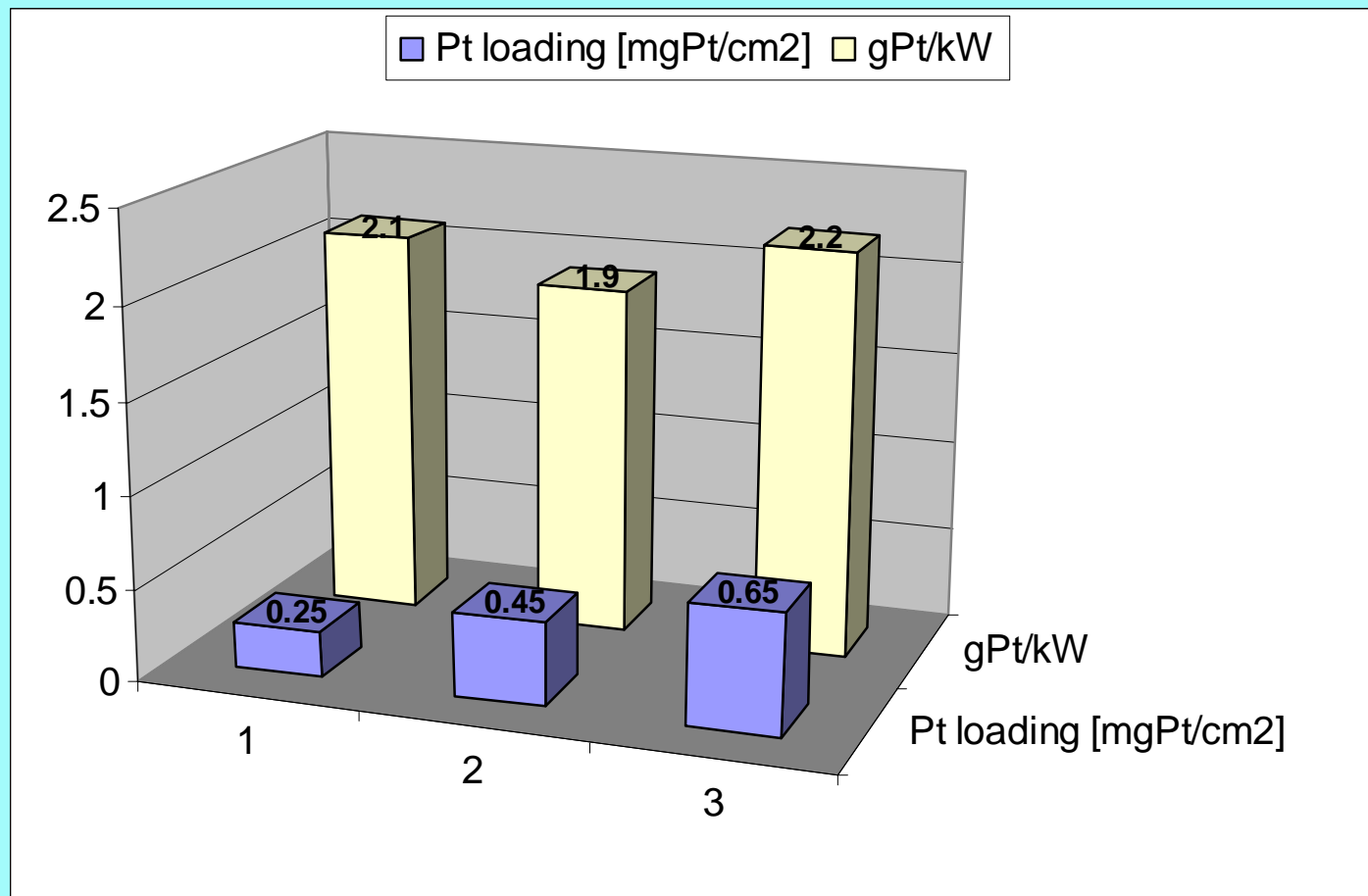
MEA Structure Optimization

- Optimization of catalyst and ionomer loadings
 - » 0.1 - 0.6 mg M/cm²
 - » In combination with various wt.% M/carbon catalysts
- Testing with variations in the:
 - » Membrane Nafion 112, Nafion 117, Nafion 1035
 - » Catalyst (carbon): Ionomer ratio in the electrode inks
 - » GDL type
 - » Humidification level for gases
- Electrode deposition technique
 - » Method A
 - » Method B

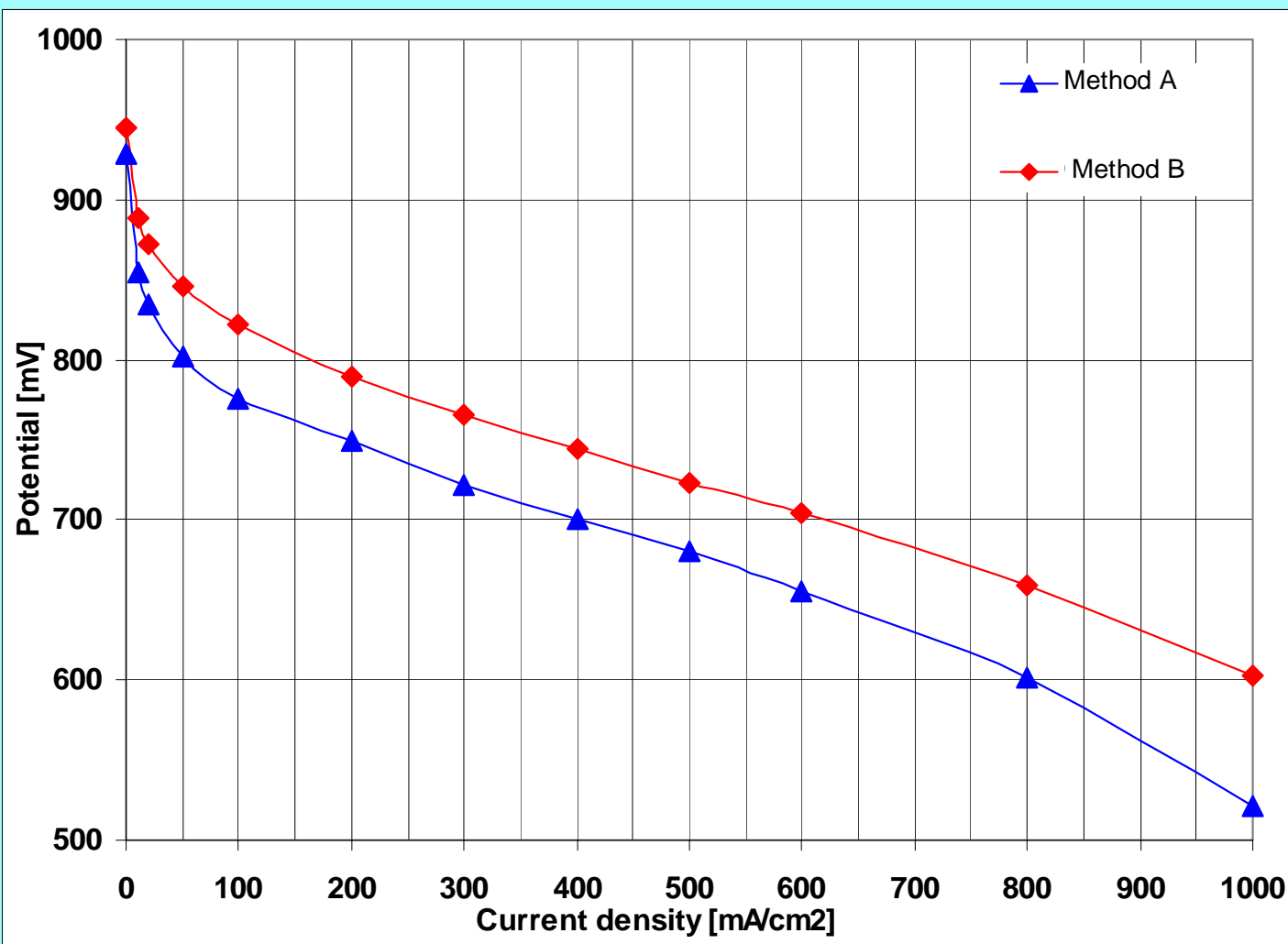
Various Catalysts and Pt loadings



Various Catalysts and Pt loadings

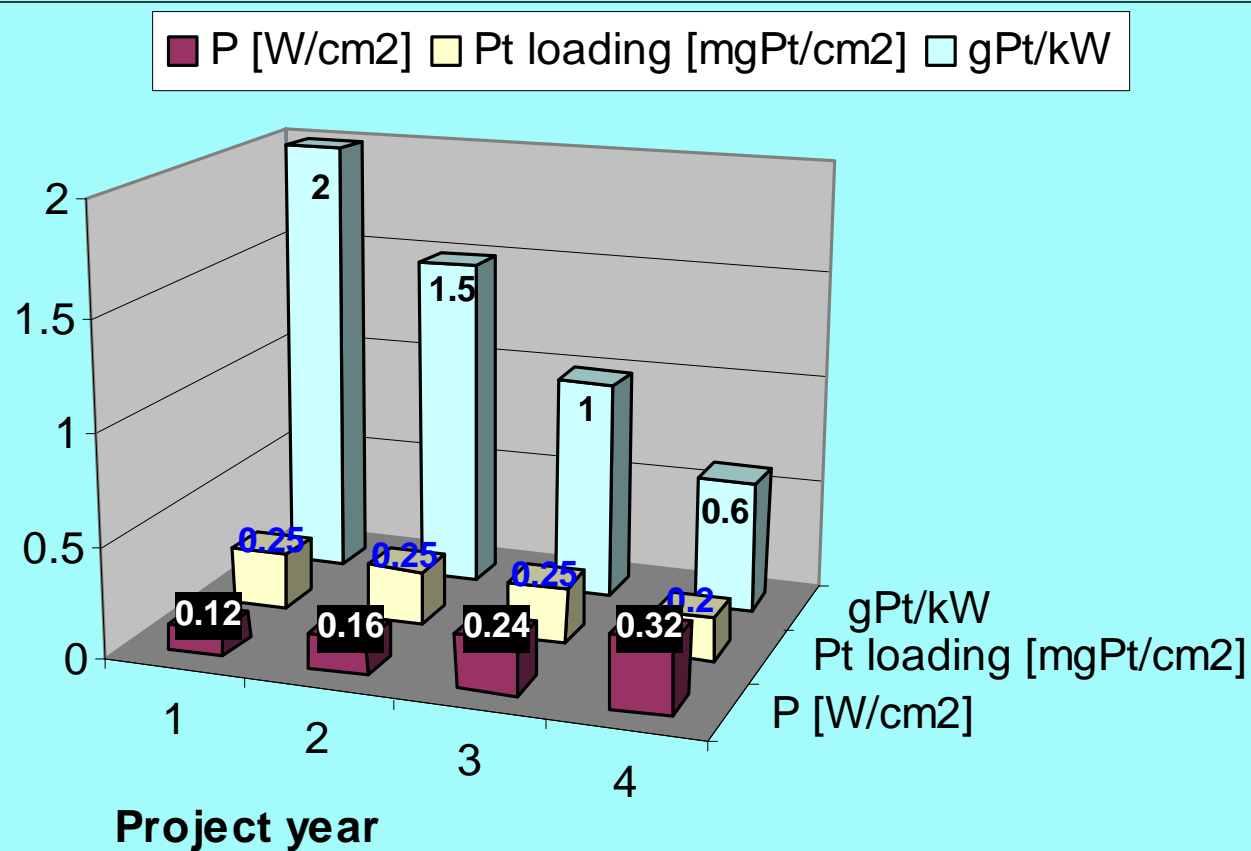


Deposition Method A vs. B



- *0.25 mgPt/cm² total loading*
- *20wt.%Pt/C*
- *Nafion 112*
- *Method A: 6.3 gPt/kW*
- *Current: 1.9 gPt/kW*

Performance Targets



Accomplishments

- Combinatorial system designed and assembly on schedule
- Rapid screening method in place and benchmarked
- Binary and ternary Pt-Alloy catalysts synthesized and improved performance demonstrated
- Strategy for combinatorial approach in place
- All critical components for combinatorial discovery based on spray pyrolysis approach in place
- Spray-based powder manufacturing offers the best opportunity to reproduce the discovery and scale the commercially useful volumes

Acknowledgements

- *DOE OTT, Award DE-FC0402AL67620, Topic 1A1*
- *DOE Program Manager: JoAnn Milliken*
- *SMP for cost share funding*
- *The whole SMP team and especially:
Jim Brewster, Jenny Plakio, Heat Quiggle*